

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: John "Stu" Milligan

The son of John E. and Ethel Milligan, John E. "Stu" Milligan was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1913. The family later moved to Eugene, Oregon: he attended schools there and picked fruit during the summers.

Milligan graduated from the University of Oregon in 1936, and from the University of Hawai'i-Harvard Business School extension program in 1951. When he first came to Hawai'i after graduating from the University of Oregon, he worked various jobs, including picking macadamia nuts. He then went to Shanghai, China and ran a radio station, but in 1937 was forced to leave along with other foreigners as China went to war with Japan.

He then came back to Hawai'i and married Daryl Jean Smith. He worked as the personnel director for the California Packing Corporation—later renamed Del Monte—from 1938 to 1941. From 1949 to 1965, he was the industrial relations director for Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company on Maui. He also ran his own consulting business called Western Factors Corporation.

Milligan served as a Republican representative in the territorial house in 1959, and in the state house from 1959 to 1964. During the administration of two Democratic governors—John A. Burns and George Ariyoshi—he was appointed to two six-year terms on the Hawai'i Public Employment Relations Board. He retired in 1981 and died in 1991.

Milligan's daughter, Linda Ugalde, recalled her late father's favorite line when asked why he came to Hawai'i and why he stayed: "I came to Hawai'i for the summer, and winter never came."

Tape No. 17-58-1-90

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

John E. "Stu" Milligan (JM)

January 25, 1990

Honolulu, O'ahu

BY: Michi Kodama-Nishimoto (MK) and Daniel W. Tuttle, Jr. (DT)

Joy Chong: The following is an interview with John E. "Stu" Milligan. M-I-L-L-I-G-A-N. The interviewers were Dan Tuttle and Michiko Kodama-Nishimoto. It took place on January 25, 1990.

(Taping stops, then resumes.)

JC: The first videotape had audio distortion problems. What I'm going to record now [on audiotape] is the last five minutes of the first [video]tape, because the audio improves at that point.

(Taping stops, then resumes.)

JC: This is fifteen minutes and fifty-two seconds into the interview of videotape number one.

DT: Who did you run against in '58 [for territorial house of representatives]?

JM: I don't remember any competition in the primary. (Pause) I really---well, I can't tell you. I don't remember. The Democrats were [Elmer] Cravalho, [Ray] Adams, and [David] Trask, [Jr.]. And I think they were all the Democrats.

DT: So you had a multimember district. Those were the days they had a multimember district.

JM: That's right. And Barney [Bernard] Tokunaga was the other Republican elected. That was five of us. I think that was all of 'em that were elected. Yes, I know it is. But I don't remember who lost. I remember one. An attorney, Republican attorney on Maui. I'll have to think of his name. It doesn't immediately . . .

DT: That's all right.

JM: Betts. Rodger Betts.

DT: Oh, okay, yeah. All right.

JM: (Chuckles) Lost.

DT: Now he later became on the attorney general's staff under [Governor] Bill Quinn, right?

JM: Yes, mm hmm.

DT: Okay. So you went off to the legislature, and your first session was a session of '59.

JM: That's correct.

DT: And that one will be long remembered in Hawai'i political history, because some interesting things happened. Would you like to give a Republican version of what the Democrats—what trouble they got into? (Chuckles)

JM: Well, yes. I got to town a few days, not many, before that first session of the legislature and got called by [J.] Ward Russell, who was a Republican leader in the house, to his home for a caucus the evening before the first session of the legislature, the organizational session. And Ward weighed out the situation as the Democrats had prepared it. They were really sticking it into the Republicans. You may want to cut that. I don't know.

DT: Oh, that's very mild language. Don't worry about.

(Laughter)

JM: Is that mild?

(Taping stops, then resumes.)

JM: . . . the thirty-three Democrats. However, a majority of the Democrats, and a bare majority, had organized what they thought was the Democratic party in the whole house, leaving the Republicans with no clerical help, no clerks, except one for all eighteen [Republican members]. No offices, except one big office for the clerk. They . . .

DT: So you didn't like the way [Vincent] Esposito-[Thomas] Gill people were treating the Republicans? [Vincent Esposito: territorial house, 1951-59; state senate, 1959-66. Thomas Gill: territorial house, 1959; state house, 1959-62; U.S. Congress, 1962-64; lieutenant governor, 1966-70.]

JM: Right.

DT: So let's find out what happened as soon as we change tape. We're gonna have to get another tape.

(Taping stops, then resumes.)

JC: The following is videotape number two of the John E. "Stu" Milligan interview.

DT: Tape number two on January 25, 1990 with the Honorable Stu Milligan.

Stu, you were just getting ready to tell us some of the problems you had with the Esposito Democratic faction, as they tried to organize the legislature in early '59.

JM: They had no offices for us, they had no help for us, except one clerk for all eighteen Republicans. They provided no parking for Republicans. They were going to use all the parking space for Democrats and staff members. And when we complained to Tom Gill about it, it was reported to me, Tom's response was, "Well, you're not important. You're not going to make any decisions anyway." And, well, this put us out a bit. We were elected by citizens of Hawai'i, and we thought we ought to at least be treated like representatives while we were there. And at this meeting at Ward Russell's, we were trying to figure what to do about it. And we finally came to the conclusion that if we could find—oh, first, let me say, the Esposito Democrats were also treating the non-Esposito Democrats poorly. They had organized committees so that the Esposito Democrats controlled all committees, even by vote. Their members served on many committees, so that they could carry the vote if they needed to, over their own party members.

So, if my memory is correct, there were eighteen Republicans, there were seventeen Esposito Democrats, and sixteen Democrats left out in the cold. We finally began to talk about finding one of those Democrats that were left out in the cold, and throwing our votes to him on the assumption that he could gain, say, eight votes to make it twenty-six, and then we would elect the speaker [of the territorial house], provided that speaker would treat us like members of the legislature. And we didn't want any political gifts from them. We only wanted to be treated like members of the legislature.

We---oh, I think it's all right to mention this. The first [name] that came up of somebody we might select, was Hiroshi Kato [territorial house, 1958-59; state house, 1959-64, 1966-70]. I don't remember now why we didn't select him, but I think it was probably we were not too sure of which faction of Democrats he was in. And then I, in effect, if you will, nominated Elmer Cravalho [territorial house 1954-59; state house 1959-68; mayor of Maui, 1968-79] from Maui. Number one, I thought, he could pull all the neighbor island Democrats, which would come pretty close to giving him the eight he needed. I also felt that Elmer would be trustworthy. That if we laid it down on the line to him of what we wanted: the chance to name our members to the committees, a clerk for each one of us, and an office for each of us, and a parking place on the grounds. And that's all we asked for. What we did that night--- incidentally, after I had suggested Elmer, I called on Art [Arthur] Woolaway, who was sitting in the back of the room. He was not a legislator, but he was a member of the Republican hierarchy.

DT: He was probably chairman [of the Republican party] at the time.

JM: He might have been, at the time. And he didn't speak in the caucus unless he was spoken to. But I asked for him to express an opinion, and Art felt the same way I did, that Elmer would be a good speaker and would keep his word to us. Well, what we did was very strange, sort of. Yasutaka Fukushima [territorial house, 1951-59; state senate, 1959-66] was a Republican at the moment, and he was one of our leaders, by the way. And he was the attorney for---what's his name? Kauhane. What was Kauhane's first name?

DT: Charles.

MK: Charlie.

JM: Charlie Kauhane [territorial house, 1943-49, 1953-56, 1959]. He was his attorney. So we

decided to call in Charlie Kauhane. That was a vote we would get too, and ask him to see Elmer and put the proposition to Elmer. Elmer was staying at the Young Hotel, so we sent Charlie. And then we broke up, went home for the evening. It was after midnight at the time, and it was time for a little sleep.

The next morning, Ward called us again to come over and meet before we went to the legislature. And when we all got together, Ward said that he had gotten a call from Esposito. And Esposito's word was, "You can have anything you want. What do you want?" And Ward, doggone his hide, was considering giving in, getting what he wanted, and going back and letting them elect Esposito. And I must say, I got a little wild about that. I pointed out that we had made a deal during the night, and I didn't want to be a member of the party that wouldn't keep a deal like that. And they agreed with me.

So we went to the session. We didn't know what the vote would be, but we assumed, from Esposito's call, that we had won enough votes.

Dan, do you remember how many days we went before we elected a speaker? I don't.

DT: I don't exactly know.

JM: Hmm?

DT: Not exactly, no.

JM: It was a number of days.

DT: A number of days. Four or five I would . . .

JM: Yeah.

DT: . . . if my memory serves me, but. . . .

JM: It was a number of days. They were always calling recesses. As we understood it, they even called Jack [John] Burns [delegate to U.S. Congress, 1956-59; governor 1962-74] in Washington [D.C.], and tried to get him to put the heat on the reluctant Democrats. And for those few days, we weren't sure if all our votes would stick. We knew the Republicans would, but we didn't know for sure how many Elmer had. And it was several days later when the temporary speaker, who was Jack Suwa, district number one on the Big Island—the law called for the one with the highest votes to act as temporary speaker—Jack Suwa called for another recess. And I think it was Ward Russell jumped up and moved that we do not have another recess, that we stay in session until we get some work done. And this went to a vote. And it was this vote that told us how many we had. I think we had two extra, as I remember. I think we got something like twenty-eight votes. One of 'em, that I remember, was a surprise, was John Lanham from Wahiawā. He had apparently been left out of the Esposito group. And I think Hiroshi Kato, but I'm not sure. We had most all of the neighbor island votes. And, of course, Charlie Kauhane.

DT: Now this evidenced a lot of confidence on your part in Elmer Cravalho.

JM: Well, yes. I knew Elmer on Maui. I knew of him more than I knew him. But, I'll say something here for Claude Du Teil. Do you know him?

DT: Yeah.

JM: Do you know who he is?

MK: Mm hmm [yes].

JM: He was my clergyman on Maui. And Claude liked to talk politics. And Claude had a great deal of confidence in Elmer and told me about it. And that probably convinced me more than anything else. More than my own knowledge of Elmer. But it worked out. Every legislature since that time has provided the same services for the minority party. We didn't just do it then, but they have stuck. And they stuck mostly because Elmer was speaker for some time.

DT: Well Elmer's been something of a mystery man, you know, and rumor mills still surrounds him. And, of course, he's still active in politics. He's even considering running for mayor again.

JM: Yes, it sounds like he's going to try and run Elmer—I mean, Hannibal [Tavares; mayor, county of Maui].

DT: Yeah. Well, Hannibal can't succeed himself, so that's why, in part, Elmer's going to run. And so you would really give, in terms of what you know about him, you'd give Elmer a clean bill of health then politically.

JM: Yes I would. Mm hmm.

DT: So ultimately you had the votes and Cravalho became speaker.

JM: That's right. Once we voted no recess, we had to vote in a set of rules first. And it was in the rules, where we had been denied services, and we had redrafted rules. And the next order of business was to vote in the rules, and then vote in Elmer Cravalho. How many terms did he serve after that? A good many.

DT: Yes, yeah.

JM: And I think he's been considered by everyone as a strong speaker.

DT: Oh, no question about that. I mean, he was the epitome of efficiency, I think, when it comes to running that house of representatives.

JM: Yeah, mm hmm.

DT: Do you remember anything else about that first session, that last territorial session?

JM: Oh, yeah. I think that was the year when I'd gotten in the Republican doghouse. The year when agricultural workers were granted a forty-hour week, and I voted with them. There was quite a fight over that bill.

DT: And the powers that be in the Republican party didn't like that.

JM: Yeah, there was a couple of other Republicans voted with me. But most of them didn't—the pineapple people, the sugar people. Except my sugar people didn't pick on me [as the industrial relations director of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company]. (Chuckles) No. They let me go to the legislature, and they let come out what would. And anyway, it was a tough bill.

I remember another that we lost. And that was whether or not the board of education should be elected or appointed. Our fear, as Republicans, was that a lot of good people, who might serve if appointed, would not run for election to the board of education. And I still believe there may be some truth in that. And we'll miss bringing those good people into politics.

DT: But the board of education remained appointive, though, didn't it? It remained appointive at that time. [The first elected board of education was in 1966.]

JM: Yeah.

DT: Yeah. So you won on that?

JM: Did it at that time?

DT: Yeah, it wasn't, I don't think. Unless my memory . . .

JM: Then it was soon thereafter that . . .

DT: It wasn't changed till we amended the constitution.

JM: Maybe that was it, yeah.

DT: I think in '68.

JM: Yes. No, that's the next session of the legislature I'm thinking of. There was lots of business, legislative business, over the constitution. And I guess you're right. That's when it was changed.

DT: At any rate you were—let's make this clear—you were for an appointed board, right?

JM: Yes.

DT: Okay, but then the big thing that happened during that session, of course, was we got statehood.

JM: That's right. That was the big thing. And that cut the session off right where it was. And we all went home to run again.

(Laughter)

JM: In that election—came very soon thereafter, as I remember.

DT: July, I believe, right?

JM: Yeah. So, I went back home, and we ran the same way. The only change from Maui was [Mamoru] [state house, 1959-68; state senate since 1969] Yamasaki instead of Adams, in the Democrats. Barney Tokunaga and I were elected again to the house. Barney later, I think, became a senator [territorial house, 1953, 1957-59; state senate, 1959-62; Maui County Council, 1967-76].

DT: So it was back to business in the new—later in the year—in the new state legislature.

JM: It was---yes. Elmer was reelected speaker again. I don't remember the count, but I think it was close to the same. And I think, even the Esposito Democrats fell in behind Elmer. I think they agreed he did a good job. Leastwise . . .

DT: Now, the Democrats were shaken up because they'd lost the governorship, right?

JM: Yes, mm hmm. Quinn was elected. Yeah. It was the following year.

MK: When you were elected for that first state house, what were your concerns for Maui? What were you interested in doing as a legislator?

JM: Oh, mostly improving transportation on the island was a big thing with me. And some of our roads have been fixed since then. But the road to Hāna was lousy. The road from Hāna on around was hardly passable. The road from Wailuku to Lahaina, via the north shore, would have made a beautiful scenic route, and it still hasn't been improved. Those are a few of the things. Other than general things, such as the labor—I was on the labor committee. Wait a minute, no, that first year I was on judiciary committee with Hiroshi Kato. It was the next session that I was on labor.

DT: On balance, and I may be wrong, you tended to go along, pretty much, with the Democratic program.

JM: Yes.

DT: Remarkably so for a Republican.

JM: Are you telling me I was---well, yes, I did what I thought was best.

DT: Yeah, I'm not telling you anything. You tell me. (Chuckles)

JM: Regardless of who supported otherwise. And there are lots of things that both parties can support. Although they try and make issues out of differences.

DT: That's often true, mm hmm. That's often true.

JM: Yeah.

MK: And, you know, you were in the state house from 1959 to 1962, and Quinn was governor.

JM: Yes.

MK: What would be your assessment of Quinn as governor and as someone who sent—and how well did he get his program through the legislature?

JM: I think, fairly well, but I don't remember for sure. This is a long time ago, now. Quinn was approachable, easily. He had meetings more than once with Republican members of both houses to discuss issues.

DT: Now you had a great deal more in common with Bill Quinn, then you did with Samuel Wilder King [governor, 1953-57; territorial house 1959] . . .

JM: Yes.

DT: . . . who I think was still in the legislature at that time, even as a Bishop Estate trustee.

JM: Yeah, but he served one of those terms. He got elected one of them.

DT: At any rate, we move along to the year 1962, when you were up for reelection. But before we do that, because, I think we all recall, that '62 was a bad year for the GOP [Grand Old Party], we'll have to change tape again. And then we'll be back.

JM: Okay.

(Taping stops, then resumes.)

JC: This is a continuation of the John E. "Stu" Milligan interview. This is videotape number three and the last videotape.

DT: Tape number three, January 25, 1990, with the Honorable Stu Milligan.

Stu, we're up to the year 1962, and I've already mentioned it wasn't a very good year for the Republican party. And I believe you had some problems as you sought reelection on Maui.

JM: Yes, you're right. I decided to run for the senate that year. And actually, only three of us had signed for the senate, and there were three openings, until the last moment before signing deadline, at which point Toshi [Toshio] Ansai [Maui County Board of Supervisors, 1934-42; territorial senate, 1948-56; state senate, 1962-70] signed for the senate, making four. And before that, we thought he was going to go for the board of supervisors on Maui, but he didn't let anybody know. So there were four of us for only three seats on the ballot, three names on the ballot for the senate. And the ILWU [International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union], who had supported me in the past, had, of course, never butted into a primary election before. But the local ILWU fellas came up with an endorsement for me in the primary on Maui, and at the same time, came up with an effort to unseat Toshi Ansai. And Toshi was one of the best vote-getters on Maui, even though Republican. And to make a long story short, that made for my demise. I lost . . .

DT: So you lost in the primary.

JM: . . . the primary. The conservative Republicans just didn't vote for me, that's all. And most of 'em were fairly conservative.

DT: Meanwhile, the ILWU people were not moving in to the Republican primary.

JM: ILWU people, yeah. They never voted in a Republican primary. So the endorsement was a waste of time, except that it helped defeat me. Because I don't think there's any question on—I've remembered another name. Although maybe it was just senate. . . . Wait a minute, not a house name. Anyway, I think I would have been nominated had I not been endorsed by the ILWU. And I wasn't. So that finished my political career in the local—well, almost finished it, finished it on Maui.

DT: But you didn't stay on Maui for . . .

JM: But I didn't, no. No. I moved to O'ahu.

DT: But you remained active in the Republican party, too.

JM: Yes. I served, briefly, later, as a chairman of the party.

DT: That was in '65, I believe.

JM: Yes, but only briefly. I moved. I also didn't like some of the changes that were taking place at HC&S [Hawai'i Commercial and Sugar]. We, department heads, were well paid at HC&S. And with new management, controlling the votes on the board in Honolulu, we began losing top people, department heads. Now, I was still active in politics and never threatened about my job. But after living in town for quite some time, my wife wanted to move back. Her family was here. My family was growing up, so I resigned from HC&S.

DT: And I believe before you resigned from HC&S, you really had your biggest fling in politics. You tossed your hat in the ring for the U.S. House of Representatives, right, in '64?

JM: Oh, I was still on Maui, wasn't I?

DT: Well, I don't know whether you were still on Maui in '64 . . .

JM: I'm trying to remember.

DT: Or here. I think you sort of maintained two residences, as I recall.

JM: I think I did at that time. Yes. Oh, I got talked into this again. Mostly Art Woolaway and the top Republicans. They thought I could still draw some votes. And I let them talk me into it.

DT: But on the road to---even before you got your campaign just barely, just barely underway, and I think you were probably still considering it, you went to the Republican National Convention . . .

JM: Yes.

DT: . . . at the Cow Palace.

JM: Yes, I did. In California.

DT: What happened there?

JM: What happened there, I saw another demise coming up. (DT chuckles) My political life. We nominated [Barry] Goldwater to run for [U.S.] president. And I was certain, and it was proved to be certain later, that Goldwater would score the worst total vote of anybody in the state of Hawai'i, and that he would drag me along with him. And it turned out to be so. I outpolled Goldwater by several thousand votes. And that isn't done often. But the polling wasn't enough. I was running against Patsy [Mink] and "Sparky" [Matsunaga].

DT: And, as I recall, you weren't very happy. (Chuckles)

JM: No.

DT: I mean, you'd literally been thrown to the wolves, right?

JM: Yes, thrown to the wolves is correct.

MK: And what happened to your union support in that race?

JM: They had indicated earlier---they, I don't want to pin them on this, even now I don't, but Jack Hall [ILWU regional director] had indicated they could support me. (Noise in background.) And that was all. There was an indication. But then I read about, I heard about the pressure on Jack from Waipahu, Patsy Mink's home. And it was after the election that he stopped by to see me on Maui and told me he was sorry. (Chuckles) That he had to do it, he had to---but actually, they hadn't endorsed either one of us. He had to back off that far. But they didn't endorse Patsy either. But I could not win any ILWU votes away from my own plantation [HC&S] without their support. Now I lost. Patsy scored something like 109,[000] or 110,000 votes. I scored ninety some-odd thousand in that election.

DT: On balance, it wasn't a bad race. But there were two strikes against you. Your loss of whatever support you might have received from the ILWU, plus the Goldwater candidacy.

JM: Goldwater's candidacy, yes.

DT: [It] did you in. But you held your head high, and in 1965 became state chairman [of the Republican party] for a while.

JM: I became state chairman for a short while. And then I finally convinced them that it wouldn't work. I was still busy on Maui, and the chairmanship needed almost daily attention down here that I couldn't give it. Now, I don't remember how long it was, but it was not too long that I acted as chairman of the party. And I think I was made chairman by less conservative Republicans who wanted to send a message to the public. They didn't want the most conservative of Republicans to become chairman. Now, I think Wads [Wadsworth] Yee [territorial house, 1959; state house, 1959-62; state senate, 1966-82] was the guy who did the most talking on this to me.

DT: Mm hmm. Well, he was very close to Hiram Fong [territorial house, 1938-53; U.S. Senate, 1959-77], too.

JM: Yes, he was close to Hiram.

DT: And, of course, Hiram, in essence, became sort of a leader of the party by this time.

JM: Yes.

DT: But then I think you made one more race, didn't you, over on O'ahu?

JM: I made one race on O'ahu. I made a race for the house. Who were the members from—Republican members?

DT: I really can't tell you, but as I recall . . .

JM: Yeah, I'm trying to remember.

DT: You think about it.

JM: I made a race, and I got even wiped out of about half of this campaign, not that I would have made it anyway. But I was riding in the passenger seat of a van, which I had borrowed from my father-in-law, which had been distributing "Milligan for Congress" signs. My son-in-law was driving it when we got smashed into the side by a car coming through a stop sign at a cross street. I broke five ribs, my back, in that accident. And they kept me on the sidelines during a good part of the campaign.

DT: Certainly that, plus the fact you were not really known here.

JM: No, not really that well-known on O'ahu. And I lost that. It wasn't one I really expected that I should win. But I went out and tried anyway, because the Republicans wanted a fourth man.

DT: You know, this time, you were running a new business weren't you, in a private sector?

JM: Yes. I was doing some personnel consulting work in my own office.

DT: Was this West[ern] Factors Corporation or was that something else?

JM: That I was partly interested in, but I wasn't spending a lot of time there.

DT: Mostly doing private consulting.

JM: In fact, I worked for the Hawai'i Employers Council, doing some management training as a consultant from my own office, not as an employee of the council.

DT: Was this when Tom [Thomas] Hitch was there or was this—he was in the [First National] Bank [of Hawai'i] by this time, I guess.

JM: Tom was in the bank.

MK: And then in 1969, you became head of the legislative department at the chamber of commerce [of Hawai'i]?

JM: Oh, yes.

MK: What did you do there? What did your job entail?

JM: For a short while, I went to work for McWayne Marine Supply [Company, Ltd.], for less than a year, and before I went to the chamber of commerce. One (chuckles) reason was so I could buy a \$40,000 boat for about \$30,000 with my brother-in-law. I had always wanted to participate in the Trans Pac[ific Yacht] Race. I had learned celestial navigation. In fact, I wrote a book on celestial navigation that has been published. And bought the boat through McWayne while I was working there, and raced in the '69 Trans pac. And then we had to sell the boat, get our money out.

Now the chamber of commerce, yes. They wanted me as a political lobbyist. And I went there for most of the year, I think it was. And while there, and while at the capitol, I was approached by Democrats, to see if I would go for the board, [Hawai'i] Public Employment Relations Board. And I said yes. So I did.

DT: Now Governor Burns gave you that appointment in 1971, right?

JM: Governor Burns gave me that appointment.

DT: I see. Jimmy Takushi, was he on the board, chairman of the board, is that right? James Takushi?

JM: No. Mack Hamada.

DT: Oh, Mack Hamada. All right, that's right. Okay, okay.

JM: Mack Hamada was the chairman of the board, yes.

DT: And who was the third member, do you recall? I can't. (Chuckles)

JM: Yeah, I will in time. An older fellow retired from AFL-CIO [American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations]. I was the management member, and he was the labor member, and Mack Hamada was neutral.

DT: Oh, yes. Was it [Carl] Guntert or . . .

JM: Guntert, that's it. Yeah.

DT: Yeah, okay, okay, thank you. All right. Mm hmm.

JM: That's it, uh huh.

DT: And you stayed on that board and here you were, you were the Republican member of this three-member board, right?

JM: Yes and I was reappointed. Our term was six years, but the first terms were staggered. My first term was four years, Mack's was six, Guntert was two, I think. And yes, when my term was up, I was reappointed. That was—was that? No, that was [George] Ariyoshi [governor, 1974-86], wasn't it? I think so. Anyway, but then . . .

DT: I think it would be interesting to people to have you reflect just a little bit. Here you were an industrial relations person, and had been accustomed to dealing with private unions. Thinking back on it, how well did private, I mean, public service collective bargaining work out, in your judgment?

JM: I thought it worked out fine. Public unions, except for the laws they work under, are guys just like private unions. Same kinds of problems. And I think my experience helped on the board. When I finally retired at age sixty-eight, I think it was, Mack Hamada, the chairman and attorney, said, "Milligan, you're a reasonable man." Now how could I ask for anything more? (Chuckles)

DT: Now Mack is---Mack's a nice fellow. I hope you enjoyed working with him.

JM: So, I had not picked up my retirement money while I was in the legislature. But when I went to work for the board, I went back to the retirement board and found that I could buy it back. Well, by that time, I was getting to think of retirement. And I bought back my time in the legislature. I think somewhere around \$5,000 it cost me. And at the end of my term, retired. I don't know the guy that replaced me. Do you?

DT: Offhand, no, no. We're getting near the end of this tape. Michiko, do you have anything?

MK: I guess maybe one question. You know, the Republican party has gone through a lot of changes, prior to '54, they were in power. And as the years went by, they've declined. What's your assessment of the Republican party during these past years?

JM: Well, right now, the thing that makes me the maddest, there are two Democrats that I vote for, that I will vote for, and will continue to vote for, because they got chased out of the Republican party by new Republicans. The two women. One from Hawai'i Kai and one from Mānoa Valley. What are their names?

DT: Donna Ikeda and . . .

JM: Ikeda and . . .

DT: [Ann] Kobayashi, I think.

JM: Ann Kobayashi. As I understand it, they were told by some of these conservative, religious Republicans, that unless they went for no abortion, they would not be supported. And the two girls left, and joined the Democratic party. I think that's a shame. And I think that's helping to kill the Republican party. I don't know who is strong enough to really bring them back. But I think we need a strong second party that keeps the strong party on their toes.

MK: Mm hmm. And one more question. Your father was a Democrat . . .

JM: Yup.

MK: . . . your brother was a Democrat.

JM: Two brothers were Democrats.

MK: Two brothers.

JM: And I'm sure my two sisters must have been also. Although they didn't make as much noise about it.

MK: How did you become a Republican?

JM: Because I moved to Hawai'i and I went to work for what became my father-in-law. [JM married Daryl Jean Smith, daughter of A. L. Smith of Castner Garage Ltd.]. And I became a strong management man. All of these things put together made me believe Republicans weren't necessarily the ogres that we had thought they were. And so I started voting for 'em. Some of them. I voted quite independently until I got into politics myself. And I am, as I just told you, I am still somewhat independent, particularly with those two girls. I shall continue to support them. And my family will.

DT: (Chuckles) With that I think we might label you an unusual Republican. But nevertheless, remain faithful, right Stu?

JM: Okay.

DT: We thank you very much.

JM: You're entirely welcome.

MK: Thank you very much.

END OF INTERVIEW

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